



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis in Connecticut.—On the afternoon of August 29, 1893, after the hard southeast gale of that morning, I found a flock of about forty Black Terns on the Quinnipiack Marshes near here. Possibly this was the same flock that was seen at Milford, Conn., on August 24, during the heavy gale of that date, and reported in 'Forest and Stream' for September 23.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, *New Haven, Conn.*

Olor columbianus in Connecticut.—Thanks to Captain O. N. Brooks, I am enabled to record the capture of a young Whistling Swan at Guilford, Conn., on November 2 or 3, 1893. It was shot off Guilford Harbor by a Mr. Reuben Hill, and, according to Captain Brooks, is the first specimen of this species taken in that vicinity during the last fifty years.—LOUIS B. BISHOP, *New Haven, Conn.*

Note on Rougetius aldabranus.—Since describing this species in the 'Proceedings' of the National Museum, Vol. XVI, No. 953, p. 598, I have discovered that it had already been characterized and named by Dr. Gunther in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' ser. 5, Vol. III, 1879, p. 164, as *Rallus gularis*, var. *aldabranus*. Fortunately, we both selected the same name for our respective specific and subspecific titles.

A series of specimens collected by Dr. Abbott on the neighboring island of Assumption I had, provisionally, referred to *R. gularis*; but on further investigation I find that it is not only distinct from the Madagascar bird, but that the latter cannot be *R. gularis*, the type of which, from Mauritius, is said by Hartlaub (Die Vögel Madagascars, p. 338) to have the top and sides of the head and neck olive, like the back, whereas these parts in the Madagascar bird are rich chestnut, like the chest. There would thus appear to be four allied but distinct forms of this genus, as follows:—

1. *Rougetius gularis* (Cuv.), Mauritius.
2. *Rougetius bernieri* Bonap., Madagascar.
3. *Rougetius aldabranus* (Gunth.), Aldabra, and
4. *Rougetius abbotti*, sp. nov., Assumption Island.

The last-named is characterized as follows:—

SP. CHAR.—Similar to *R. bernieri* Bonap., but upper parts very much lighter and grayer, black streaks on back narrower, and size less, the wing especially. Differs from *R. aldabranus* in the streaked back and scapulars.

HAB.—Assumption Island.

Type, No. 128,826, U. S. Nat. Mus., Assumption Island, Sept. 18, 1892; Dr. W. L. Abbott.—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *Washington, D. C.*

Phalaropus lobatus—A Correction.—In 'The Auk,' Vol. IV, page 78, I recorded the *Phalaropus lobatus* as having been captured near Hartford. I find on more critical examination, that it is the *Crymophilus fulicarius*.—WILLARD E. TREAT, *East Hartford, Conn.*